

in communities and classrooms: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the 10th anniversary of the founding Sojourn to the Past; and

(2) honors and praises Sojourn to the Past on the occasion of its anniversary, and for its work in educating the next generation of people in the United States about the civil rights movement and the importance of social justice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. POLIS. Madam Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous materials on House Resolution 1058 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. POLIS. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 1058, which honors the 10th anniversary of Sojourn to the Past, an educational program dedicated to developing students' appreciation for an understanding of the Civil Rights Movement.

The Civil Rights Movement transformed the United States of America, ensuring legal equality and civil rights for all people in our country regardless of race or ethnicity.

Educator Jeff Steinberg understood the importance of teaching the meaning of the civil rights movement when, 11 years ago, he decided to lead a school trip to several civil rights landmarks. That field trip quickly grew into its own education and outreach program, engaging approximately 100 high school students in three trips each year through visits to historical sites and discussions with prominent veteran leaders of the civil rights era. The students visit five States and landmarks, including the Edmund Pettus Bridge; the site of the Bloody Sunday march of 1965, in Selma, Alabama; Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas; and the National Civil Rights Museum in Memphis, Tennessee.

More than 10 years later, Sojourn to the Past has its own rich history, inspiring students to become civic leaders for the 21st century with a base of awareness of the importance of the civil rights movement of the 20th century. Newfound knowledge and personal understanding of the civil rights movement, these sojourners, these high school students, reflect on how they can fight to end discrimination, bigotry, and inequality in their own schools and their own communities.

Today, more than 5,000 high school juniors and seniors have learned these lessons through participation in Sojourn to the Past. Just like civil rights

leaders before them, these students will take responsibility for ending discrimination and promoting equality for all Americans moving forward.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank a great civil rights leader, who I am deeply honored to serve with in the House of Representatives, Representative JOHN LEWIS, for introducing this important resolution and serving on the Sojourn National Advisory Committee.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PETRI. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of House Resolution 1048, honoring and praising the Sojourn to the Past organization on the occasion of its 10th anniversary. Since 1999, Sojourn to the Past, a nonprofit organization, has taken thousands of students out of the classroom and across the country for a life-changing educational experience via hands-on lessons on the civil rights movement. Through a sometimes emotional and eye-opening 10-day journey through a period of segregation in the Deep South, students learn the history of the civil rights movement in the United States.

Sojourn to the Past is the longest-running civil rights education and outreach program in the United States. It has conducted 55 sojourns and introduced over 5,000 high school juniors and seniors to the history of the civil rights movement. This organization teaches high school students how the lessons of the civil rights movement are still relevant today.

We recognize Sojourn to the Past for teaching younger generations of people about the history of the civil rights movement and challenging them to make a difference in their schools and their communities, and I support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. I want to thank my friend and colleague from Colorado and my friend and colleague from Wisconsin for bringing this resolution before us.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member of the Education and Labor Committee for their support of this bill, and the Majority Leader for his support and for bringing this resolution to the floor.

Madam Speaker, this year marks the 10th anniversary of an outstanding organization called Sojourn to the Past, the longest-running civil rights program in the United States. Sojourn to the Past was founded by Jeff Steinberg, an inspired American history high school teacher from northern California. He started by taking his students on a 10-day field trip to the South to see where the most important moments of the civil rights movement actually happened. He took them to places like Atlanta, Tuskegee, Mont-

gomery, Birmingham, and Selma. He took them to Jackson, Little Rock, and Memphis.

While on these journeys, young people meet the leaders of the movement. They get out of the classroom and visit historic places that marked the time.

Through this program, I believe young people grow more informed about the movement. They learn how it changed our country and our society, and they are changed. They become better human beings and better citizens not just of the United States but of the world.

Since it began, Sojourn to the Past has taken over 5,000 high school students on these journeys, teaching them about the importance of social justice and the philosophy and the discipline of nonviolence. Like the civil rights movement itself, it challenges people to think about their own values and about what kind of country they want America to be.

Madam Speaker, I invite all of my colleagues to join with all of us in honor of this important organization.

Mr. PETRI. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. Madam Speaker, I once again express my support for House Resolution 1058, which honors the 10th anniversary of Sojourn to the Past, to help young Americans understand the importance and the history of the very recent civil rights movement in this country. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1058, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING DR. JANE GOODALL

Mr. POLIS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1543) honoring the educational significance of Dr. Jane Goodall's work on this the 50th anniversary of the beginning of her work in Tanzania, Africa.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1543

Whereas, on July 14, 1960, Jane Goodall arrived at Gombe Stream Chimpanzee Reserve in western Tanzania, Africa;

Whereas Jane Goodall's research has led to numerous groundbreaking discoveries including the use of tools by chimpanzees;

Whereas these and other behavioral observations of chimpanzees forever changed human understanding of the differences between humans and other animal species;

Whereas between 1968 and 1986, Dr. Goodall published a collection of articles and books

that remain the foundational scientific works of chimpanzee and wildlife studies alike;

Whereas this included the publication by Harvard University Press of "The Chimpanzees of Gombe: Patterns of Behavior", which detailed the range of behaviors that make up the essential corpus of chimpanzee natural history and which remains today a critical reference of researchers in the field;

Whereas Dr. Goodall's writings not only formed the bedrock of the descriptive analytical study of chimpanzees, but they also altered the paradigm of the study of culture in chimpanzees and other animals, especially species with complex social behaviors;

Whereas in support of the research she began and to advance her vision, Dr. Goodall established the Gombe Stream Research Center in 1965 and the Jane Goodall Institute in 1977;

Whereas traveling the world approximately 300 days a year, she delivers dozens of lectures and engages with youth of all ages;

Whereas during the last half of the 20th century, she blazed a trail for and inspired other women primatologists, such that women now dominate long-term primate behavioral studies worldwide;

Whereas Dr. Goodall has been a role model for youth of all ages, inspiring boys and girls alike to take action for people, animals, and the environment; and

Whereas through her Jane Goodall Institute, she established the Roots & Shoots global youth program which now has members in more than 110 countries: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the groundbreaking environmental education advancements by the Jane Goodall Institute's Roots and Shoots initiative on the 50th anniversary of the beginning of Dr. Jane Goodall's research;

(2) recognizes the significant role that the research done by Dr. Goodall has had on the knowledge and understanding of both the natural and human worlds, and its benefit to children and classrooms as they learn about the natural world; and

(3) recognizes the valuable role that nature and science education plays in the conservation of natural resources as evidenced through the work of Dr. Goodall.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. POLIS. Madam Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous materials on House Resolution 1543 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

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Mr. POLIS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1543, which honors my dear friend Dr. Jane Goodall on the 50th anniversary of the beginning of her important and groundbreaking work in Tanzania, Africa. Dr. Goodall is an inspiring, world-renowned primatologist, and the world's

foremost expert on chimpanzees. We celebrate the educational significance of her research launched at the Gombe Stream Chimpanzee Reserve 50 years ago and her continued scientific research and her environmental conservation of chimpanzees and other primates, as well as her role as a role model for young men and women in the sciences.

In keeping with her childhood fascination of chimpanzees, Dr. Goodall began studying the Kasakela chimpanzee community at Gombe Stream in 1960. In part because she didn't come from traditional research training, Dr. Goodall remained open to new ideas in the field and new approaches in primatology and research.

Her pioneering observations of primate behavior forever changed our understanding of the similarities between humans and other animal species, especially those with complex social behaviors. In particular, Dr. Goodall observed that chimpanzees construct and use tools, develop unique and affectionate relationships with family members and individuals in a complex social structure, exhibit reasoned thought and a concept of self, and occasionally eat food outside of a vegetarian diet.

A few years after her initial research, Dr. Goodall published a collection of articles and books that today remain the foundational scientific works of chimpanzee and wildlife studies. Her works, like the "Chimpanzees of Gombe: Patterns of Behavior," and "Through a Window: 30 Years Observing the Gombe Chimpanzees," detailed the range of behaviors that make up most of modern chimpanzee natural history, and they remain critical references for present-day students, researchers, and scientists. Dr. Goodall's research and publications also help inform the mission of the Jane Goodall Institute, which empowers individuals to improve the habitats of all living things through research, training, and increased awareness of animals, communities, and their environments.

Her efforts in education, including the Roots and Shoots program, which is available at elementary through secondary school levels to students across the world, has helped instill environmental learning and a whole new generation of future civic, scientific, and business leaders.

Dr. Jane Goodall was an inspiration to my own sister Jordana who acted as Jane Goodall in her fifth grade biology fair when we were growing up and went on to a career in science inspired in part like many millions of other young women by the example of Dr. Jane Goodall and her high-profile role at a time when there were very few women in the research sciences.

Madam Speaker, I would like to express my strong support for House Resolution 1543, which honors the 50th anniversary of Dr. Jane Goodall's research on chimpanzee behavior and celebrates her incredibly important

educational and scientific contributions to the field. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PETRI. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of the resolution before us, House Resolution 1543, honoring the educational significance of Dr. Jane Goodall's work on this, the 50th anniversary of the beginning of her work in Tanzania, Africa.

Dr. Goodall is one of the world's foremost authorities on chimpanzees, having closely observed their behavior for the past quarter century in the jungles of the Gombe Game Reserve in Africa, living in the chimps' environment and gaining their confidence. Her observations and discoveries are internationally heralded. Her research and writings have made revolutionary inroads into scientific thinking.

Dr. Goodall received her Ph.D. from Cambridge University in 1965. She's been the science director of the Gombe Stream Research Center since 1967. In 1984, Dr. Goodall received the J. Paul Getty Wildlife Conservation Prize for "helping millions of people understand the importance of wildlife conservation to life on this planet." Her other awards and international recognitions fill pages.

Dr. Goodall's scientific articles have appeared in many issues of National Geographic magazine. She has written scores of papers for internationally known scientific journals. Dr. Goodall has also written two books, "Wild Chimpanzees" and "In the Shadow of Man."

Dr. Goodall has expanded her global outreach with the founding of the Jane Goodall Institute based in Ridgefield, Connecticut. She now teaches and encourages young people to appreciate the conservation of chimpanzees and of all creatures, great and small. She lectures, writes, teaches and continues her missions in many inventive ways, including the Chimpanzee Guardian Project.

Today, we honor Dr. Jane Goodall for the significant role that her research has played in recognizing the behavioral differences in humans and other animal species.

I support this resolution and ask my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. Madam Speaker, I once again would like to express my support for House Resolution 1543, which honors the 50th anniversary of Dr. Jane Goodall's research on chimpanzee behavior and celebrates her immense educational and scientific contributions to the field, as well as her life dedicated towards a sustainable future not only for humans but for all of the residents of our wonderful and fair planet.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.

Res. 1543, "Honoring the educational significance of Dr. Jane Goodall's work on this the 50th anniversary of the beginning of her work in Tanzania, Africa."

Dr. Goodall once said: "Young people, when informed and empowered, when they realize that what they do truly makes a difference, can indeed change the world. They are changing it already." This is the creed in which Dr. Goodall has based her entire life's work. In May 1956, a friend of Dr. Goodall invited her to visit her farm in Kenya. She was so excited, she quit her job in London and moved back to Bournemouth so she could waitress and earn the fare she needed to get to Africa and back.

Dr. Goodall or "Jane," as she was known back then, was 23 years old at the time. Jane had a wonderful time seeing Africa but the single most important event of her time in Africa was meeting Dr. Louis Leakey, a famous anthropologist and paleontologist. Leakey hired Jane as his assistant and secretary at the Coryndon Museum and soon Jane and another young student were in the Olduvai Gorge digging up fossils with Dr. Leakey and his wife: anthropologist Mary Leakey.

Looking for someone to go to Tanzania and study the chimpanzees, Dr. Leakey found a willing assistant in Jane. Not much was known about wild chimpanzees at that time, Dr. Goodall figured that studying them would be a fascinating adventure.

With persistence, Dr. Jane developed a relationship with the chimpanzees and observed them doing things that only humans were thought to have done, such as creating tools to hunt for food and taking in orphan chimps to raise as their own. She also discovered that chimps were not primarily vegetarians, as first believed. After these discoveries, National Geographic decided to sponsor Jane's work and sent a photographer and filmmaker. Eventually, Dr. Goodall wrote a number of journals and books to document her experiences. One of her books in particular, "In the Shadow of Man and Through a Window" gave a new outlook to chimpanzees of Tanzania to people all over the world.

In conclusion, I support H. Res. 1543 and commemorate the 50th year of the beginning of her groundbreaking research. Dr. Goodall has been a role model for youth of all ages, inspiring boys and girls alike to take action for people, animals, and the environment; and through her Jane Goodall Institute, Dr. Goodall established the Roots and Shoots global youth program which now has members in more than 110 countries. This resolution acknowledges the groundbreaking environmental education advancements by the Jane Goodall Institute's Roots and Shoots initiative on the 50th anniversary of the beginning of Dr. Jane Goodall's research, as well as the role that her research played in understanding both the natural and human world. It also recognizes the adventurous spirit of Dr. Goodall and the way she inspired children around the world explore this world and all its wonder.

Mr. POLIS. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1543.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. POLIS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CONGRATULATING UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

Mr. POLIS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1456) congratulating the University of Dayton men's basketball team for winning the 2010 National Invitation Tournament basketball championship.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1456

Whereas, on April 1, 2010, the University of Dayton Flyers men's basketball team won its third National Invitation Tournament basketball championship in school history;

Whereas the University of Dayton Flyers men's basketball team won their first National Invitation Tournament basketball championship in 1962, and their second in 1968;

Whereas the University of Dayton Flyers men's basketball team has 40 all-time victories in the National Invitation Tournament, second only to St. John's University in Queens, New York;

Whereas the University of Dayton Flyers men's basketball team has three regular season conference championships and one conference tournament championship since joining the Atlantic 10 Conference in 1995;

Whereas in addition to their success on the court, the University of Dayton men's basketball team upholds a high standard of academic excellence, achieving an overall graduation success rate of 100 percent every year since Brian Gregory was named head coach in 2003;

Whereas the University of Dayton Flyers men's basketball team won the championship game by defeating the 2009 NCAA Tournament National Champion University of North Carolina Tar Heels 79 to 68;

Whereas the roster of the championship Flyer team included Mickey Perry, London Warren, Rob Lowery, Chris Johnson, Dan Fox, Josh Parker, Paul Williams, Luke Fabrizius, Luke Hendrick, Logan Nourse, Marcus Johnson, Chris Wright, Devin Searcy, Matt Kavanaugh, Peter Zestermann, Kurt Huelsman, and Josh Benson;

Whereas head coach Brian Gregory and his coaching staff, including assistant coaches Billy Schmidt, Jon Borovich, and Cornell Mann, director of basketball operations Matt Farrell, strength and conditioning coach Mike Bewley, and athletic trainer Nate Seymour deserve tremendous credit for their outstanding determination and accomplishments; and

Whereas the students, alumni, administration, faculty, and supporters of the University of Dayton are to be congratulated for their loyalty and pride in their championship caliber basketball team: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the University of Dayton men's basketball team for winning the 2010 National Invitation Tournament Division I men's basketball championship; and

(2) recognizes the achievements of the players, coaches, students, and support staff who were instrumental in the Flyers' victory.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. POLIS. Madam Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H. Res. 1456 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. POLIS. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1456, which congratulates the University of Dayton men's basketball team for winning the 2010 National Invitation Tournament Basketball Championship. The N.I.T. is the oldest tournament in college basketball. Started in 1938, it was the first postseason collegiate basketball tournament to be played in the country, 1 year before the NCAA.

The Dayton Flyers claimed victory over last year's champs, the University of North Carolina Tar Heels, with a 79-68 win that Thursday night at Madison Square Garden in New York City. It was the Flyers' first N.I.T. title in 42 years and their third in University of Dayton's history. Additionally, this was Dayton's 22nd appearance in the N.I.T., second only to St. John's at 27.

This Dayton men's basketball season marked Head Coach Brian Gregory's seventh season with the Flyers. He led the time to the 2004 NCAA tournament and the 2009 NCAA tournament as well as the 2008 N.I.T.

Dayton players showed excellent offense against the Tar Heels. Reserve guard Paul Williams scored 16 points for Dayton, while Chris Wright and Chris Johnson both had 14 points for the Flyers. With a strong lineup, Dayton beat four teams from major conferences en route to the championship.

I also want to congratulate the Flyers for their excellence off the court. The Dayton team had a 100 percent graduation rate in 2010, a rate they have maintained every year since Brian Gregory was named head coach in 2003. I join the students, alumni, faculty, and staff at the University of Dayton in celebrating these impressive student-athletes.

Madam Speaker, I once again congratulate the Dayton Flyers on winning the 2010 National Invitation Tournament, and I thank Representative TURNER for bringing this resolution forward.